

White Pine

Pinus strobus

0000

per bundle

Virginia

per bundle

000

Tree has a strong

pyramidal shape

Eastern

00 1

Hemlock

on the undersides

Dawn Redwood

Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Pine

Scots

Pine

bundle and upper

Douglas-Fir

trunk is orange

Himalavan

from spur-like twias

Norway

Spruce

Cedar

Broom

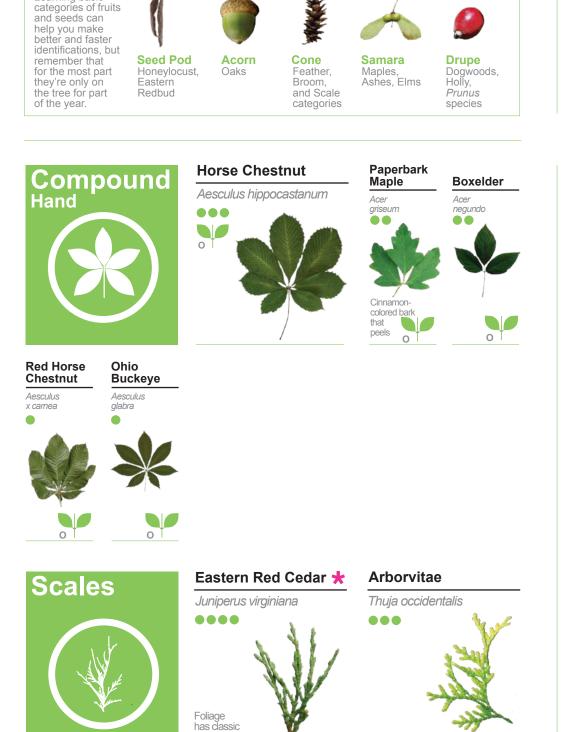
Black

Pine

per bundle

Spruce

Feather



cedar scent

False

Cypress

Eastern Cottonwood

Populus deltoides

Paper Birch

Betula papyrifera

000

Eastern Redbud

Cercis canadensis

0000

Flowers and fruit emerge directly

from branches

Schubert Cherry

Prunus virginiana

Spade

Katsura Tree

Oklahoma

Redbud

Cedar

atlantica

American

Japanese

Cedar

Cryptomeria

slightly inward

Atlantic

Chamaecyparis

thvoides

White Cedar

Pond

Cypress

Tree has a strong pyramidal shape

Larch

Pitch

per bundle

000

Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum

Tree has a strong

English Yew

red fruits are

Pine

Cercidiphyllum japonicum

Empress

Common Types of Tree Fruits and Seeds

Tree

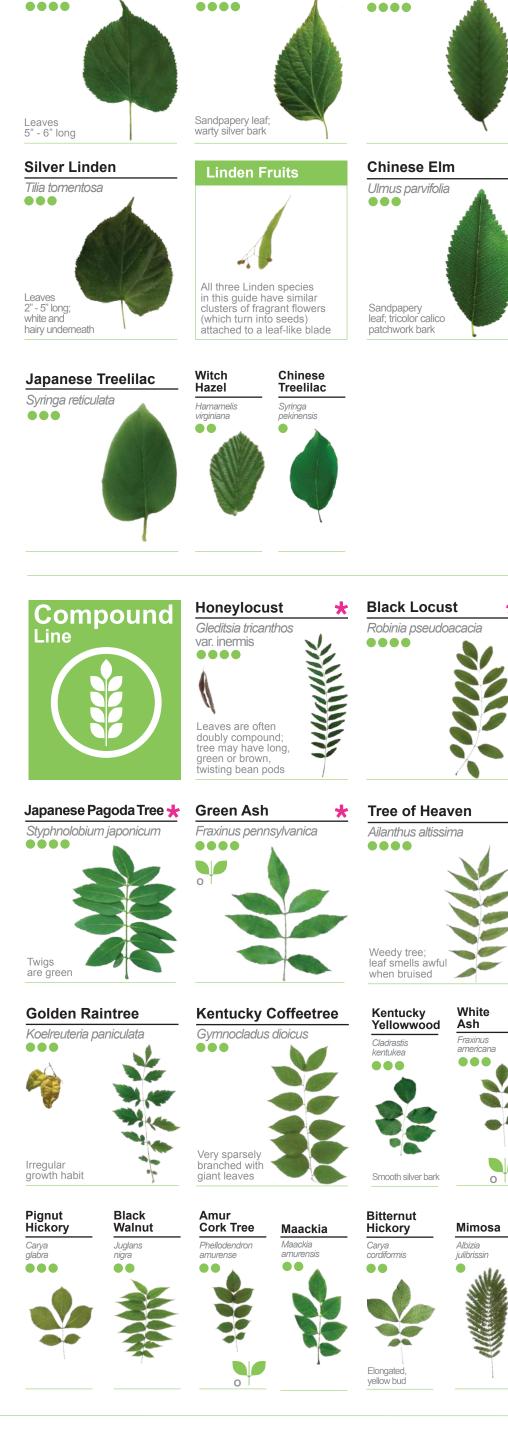






Image Sources: Kumar, Neeraj, Lawrence Barringer, Peter N. Belhumeur, Arijit Biswas, David W. Jacobs, W. John Kress, Ida C. Lopez, and João VB Soares. "Leafsnap: A Computer Vision System for Automatic Plant Species Identification." In Computer Vision–ECCV 2012, 502–16. Springer, 2012. "Dendrology at Virginia Tech," June 2014. v

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Urban stressors such as dog waste, litter drought, soil compaction, and aggressive weeds threaten the health of street treesespecially during the first five years after they are planted. However, studies show that stewarding or caring for trees can make them three times more likely to survive (Boyce. 2010., Lu 2010). Learn about stewardship activities to help NYC's urban forest grow healthy and strong.

Little-Leaf Linden 🚼

Tilia cordata

0000

Leaves 2" - 4" long

Siberian Elm

Ulmus pumila

American Elm

Common Hackberry

Celtis occidentalis

Ulmus americana

0000

Uneven

American Linden

Tilia americana

Watering is the most important thing you can do for your young street tree. Water your tree 15 to 20 gallons (three to four large buckets) once a week between May and October.

Keeping a tree bed free of litter not only helps beautify your street, it reduces the amount of

stress placed on the plant Keep dog waste (both liquid and solid) away from the tree. Encourage dog owners to clean

up any droppings within the tree bed. Keep garbage and de-icing salt out of the tree

pit. Consider installing a tree guard or signage for your tree to discourage people from using it as a garbage receptacle.

Weeds ultimately kill some plants and

stress others if they grow too large. Weeds should be removed from street tree beds as frequently as possible.

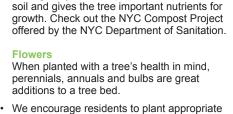
Wear gloves. When removing weeds, take out the entire root system. Leaving behind some of the plant will allow the weed to grow back. Use trowels or weeders to dig out stubborn

Put the plant and its roots into a garbage bag, or compost it.

Loosening the soil can help the tree absorb

more water and oxygen. To aerate the soil of your tree bed, take your

hand cultivator and rough up the dirt 1 inch to 3 inches down. This will break up the compacted soil, and allow more water and oxygen to get down to the roots.



Adding a layer of mulch suppresses weed

Spread mulch to cover the whole tree bed.

· Adding a layer of compost also improves the

The laver should be no more than 2 inches high and should not be touching the trunk of the tree. You should be able to put your fist

growth and helps insulate roots.

between the mulch and the trunk.

flowers and other vegetation in street tree beds. Not only do plantings beautify the neighborhood, they prevent soil compaction and help indicate when new

Native perennials also help support local pollinators such as honeybees and monarch butterflies.

Want to learn more? Volunteer to care for trees with the

trees need watering.

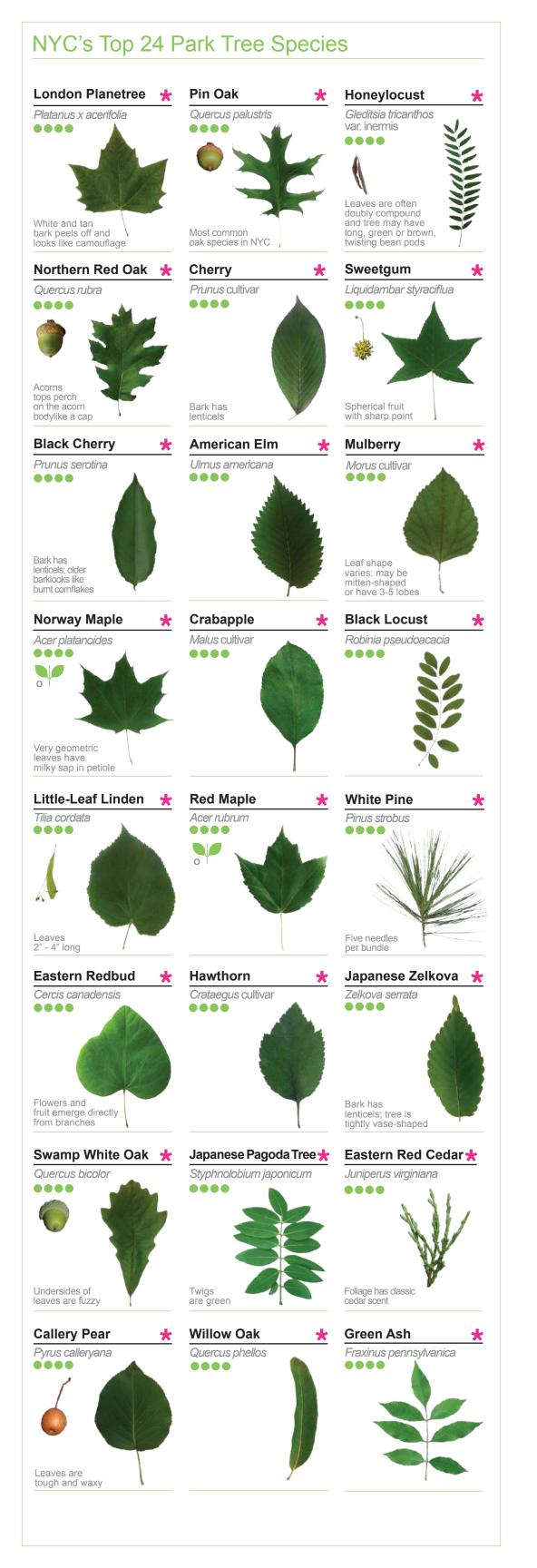
NYC Parks Stewardship Program. Visit nyc.gov/parks/stewardship.

Boyce, Steven. 2010. "It Takes a Stewardship Village: Effect of Volunteer Tree Stewardship on Urban Tree Mortality Rates."
Cities and the Environment. Vol 3. 1. 3.

Lu, Jacqueline W.T., Svendsen, Erika S, Campbell, Lindsay K., Greenfeld, Jennifer., Braden, Jesse., King, Kristen L., Falxa-Raymond, Nancy. 2010. "Biological, Social, and Urban Design Factors Affecting Young Street Tree Mortality in New York City." Cities and the Environment. Vol 3. 1. 5.











Whorled leaf

0000

leaves have

Tartar

Maple

milky sap in petiole

Trident

Maple

twigs are knobby

Bud has two parts

like a duck bill;

Batman leaves

Sassafras

Trees have three different

shapes of leaf

Shantung

Maple

Black

Maple

Sassafras albidum



Very fringy leaves

can be many

Turkish

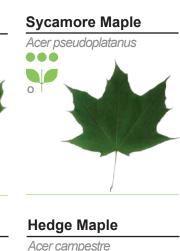
Corylus

Hazelnut

colors; tree rarely

more than 25' tall

Maple



Has milky

sap in the petiole

fruits look like

conifer cones

Red Maple

Acer rubrum

0000











Alternate v Opposite learn in order to quickly narrow down potential ID matches. Leaves may be different shapes on different parts of a tree or on two trees of the same species, but Leaf Arrangement never changes. These are the two main

arrangements you will see:

Alternate

Leaves alternate

the left and right

sides of the twig.

Leaf Margin

for additional clues.



Some leaves may blur

Using Leaves to Identify Trees



Pay attention to where the **bud** is located on your tree. This will tell you if you're looking at a tree with simple or

How to Use This Guide

(1) Common Name

(2) Species Name

(4) Leaf Arrangement

(3) Frequency

(5) Leaf Image

(6) ID Tips

(7) Top 24

(1) Common Name

(2) Species Name

(3) Frequency

• • • • Frequent

Common

Uncommon

Trees that are especially rare are given smaller squares on the page. All

of the same information

is given. High five your

The main body of the leaf

Where the leaf blade

curves in towards the

Leaf Shapes

leaf shapes into 11 broad categories,

indicated in green squares.

one of these!

team whenever you find

Rare

You may know some species by a slighly different name. There's great variation in common names. Please

use the common names we've provided.

This is the unique, unvarying name that

scientists use to refer to a species.

The green dots give an indication of

how likely you are to see a tree of this

species in the parks of New York City.

Norway Maple

Acer platanoides

Very geometric

sap in petiole

leaves have milky

(4) Leaf Arrangement

(5) Leaf Image

This icon appears whenever leaves join

in an **Opposite** branching pattern. While

leaf shape varies within a species, the

Leaf Arrangement is always the same.

The leaf photos are a jumping off point

for your identification. Use them to

narrow down your guesses but don't worry if the leaf in your hand doesn't look exactly like the leaf on the page. Leaves on the same tree can vary

based on their age and location on a

hone in on the details that matter.

and branching shape may also

The 24 most common park trees

name, and they're repeated on the front and back covers of this guide

of New York City have a star by their

When the leaf blade makes a contour towards

The primary vein leading

through the center of the

The stem-like part of the

leaf that joins to the twig

0

another.

Opposite

Leaves join the

across from one

leaf blade to the twig

the midrib

Midrib

(6) ID Tips

(7) Top 24 🛣

be helpful.

branch, and trees of the same species may have very different leaves from one

Use these notes to help you distinguish between trees with similar leaves.

For some species the fruits, seeds, bark,

0000

0



The petiole joins to the twig. Most NYC street trees have simple leaves.



Compound Line Leaflets ioin along a







Leaf Margin is the term for the characteristics of a leaf at the edges.

shape of a leaf, look at the margin





(Dentate or Serrate)

